

# Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

PUBLISHED BY THE BOSTON WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION, FOR THE NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

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For Zion's Herald.

LETTER FROM CHARLESTON, S. C.  
The Courier sees a break in the cloud which has so long darkened our political sky. In its leader of this morning, under the head of "The Commercial Year," it discourses on this wise:

"To-day we enter upon a new commercial year, with prospects much brighter prospects than those with which the past year was ushered in upon us. Now the clouds in the political horizon are breaking, and we can see gleams of sunshine not far distant; though comparatively small, they give encouragement to those who do not despair. A sense of circumstances is in a fair way to work a change of faith. We have already passed the breakers, and the longer the matter is tested, the more quietly and harmoniously it will work. There is no reasonable cause why it should be otherwise. As soon as we recognize the manhood and humanity of the colored man, then we are prepared to live with him as a citizen of our common country, and respect him and accede to him his rights as such.

I am pleased to see that you gave your faithful and efficient missionaries, Rev. Messrs. Lewis and Webster, a grand reception meeting at the headquarters of New England Methodism. That was a most appropriate place for a demonstration, which had for its object the recognition of the services and successful labors of two of your most zealous and effective heralds of the cross, who stand firm and unmoved, amid the waves of faction and fanaticism, upon the New England platform.

You know, Mr. Editor, what I mean when I speak of the New England platform. I mean that platform upon which twelve hundred New England Methodists stood, at the late Convention in Boston, representing the sentiments and principles of seven hundred and fifty congregations.

That was a pretty strong endorsement of the New England platform. It was also glad to see that our missionaries were not forgetful of the importance of a loyal Methodist paper in Charleston, and that a favorable response was given. Let us by all means have a paper, as an efficient co-laborer and auxiliary to the missionaries in the field. We want an organ upon which the Church and the State can rely in their hour of need; an *agent courrier* that can cross State lines, and through which we can put ourselves in communication with the great Northern wing of the Methodist army.

The three congregations of this city are prospering, and the news from the interior towns and rural districts is hopeful and encouraging. The good work is going forward; sinners are converted, and believers confirmed and established in the faith. The Lord is owning and blessing the labors of our faithful missionaries, both and all the confirmed members of the sisterhood, and those on probation, were present to welcome the new accession to the little fold who had practically forsaken their carnal vanities of the world, and had joined their services on that modern altar, a humanitarian altar?

The Philadelphian Convention has closed its brief session, and the result of its deliberations is in the possession of the public. What will be the fruits, time alone can develop. The Southern press, in the main, are loud in their laudations. Some of the rabid extremists, who seem determined to die hard, indulge in their favorite luxury of snarling and snapping. The *Charleston News* and the *Richmond Examiner*, et cetera, think it a horrible thing that Southerners should vote to adopt an address which salutes the sailors and soldiers of the Union Army for their services and gallantry, as exhibited in routing and scattering the rebel forces, and bringing ruin and desolation upon the South. The hymenial ceremony which united South Carolina and Massachusetts, was also sneered at most sarcastically. Ignoring the right of secession was also a bitter pill to swallow, but it had to go down, else the object of the Convention would have been defeated, which was, to unite the Fire-eaters of the South and the Copperheads of the North, and thereby form a party strong enough to fight the Radicals at the October elections with some hope of success. Well, let it go for what it is worth. "All's well that ends well," and if anything good can come out of the Philadelphia Convention, by all means let it come. The best or worst will soon be known, and the watch and wait party will soon be in the secret.

The city remains quite healthy, notwithstanding the extreme heat and dry weather. No cholera yet nearer than Savannah; and the time for the appearance of yellow fever, that scourge of Charleston, has well nigh passed, although everybody was looking for it, and confidently expecting it. But disappointment is the lot of man, and sometimes a very agreeable one, as in the present instance.

We have had plenty of rain lately, and the crops are reviving; that part of them, at least, that was not beyond the reach of relief. The provision crop in this State will be extremely short—not one third of an average. The supply will fall far short of the demand, and great sufferings in some sections must be the inevitable consequence. It seems that we have not paid the uttermost farthing, and that the cup of our affliction is to be made to run over. War and pestilence have just swept in one wild, desolating storm over the country; and now it seems that famine is destined to cut off what the tender mercies of the sword have spared. God grant that soon the day of our deliverance may come, when he shall lift up us again the light of his reconciled countenance.

Gov. Orr has called an extra session of the Legislature, to convene in Columbia on the 4th inst. The three main objects of this move seem to be the repeal of the Negro Code, the relief of the material wants of the country, and the re-establishment of the Slave Law, which the Supreme Court, a year ago, pronounced unconstitutional. Immediate attention to these three prominent measures is, in the opinion of Gov. Orr, of the most urgent and vital importance. It is devoutly to be hoped that the objects of the session may be accomplished, and that it may be enabled to afford relief in some way to our suffering and afflicted State. The "Assembled Wisdom" helped us into our troubles, and now it is nothing but fair that they should lead us a helping hand in getting us out of them. The Bill authorizing the call of a Convention to take the State out of the Union in 1860, was the opening wedge—the inauguration of the reign of terror which led to our present condition. We have no one but ourselves to blame for all our troubles. It is the direct recoil of the blow we intended for others—our own curse comes home to roost. You are perhaps aware that colored soldiers are our favorite abolitionist, teacher of freedmen and Union man from the field, or cause their wholesale destruction. I am fully persuaded that the pending contest is one that involves our civil and religious liberties, and that if Johnson succeeds in his so called policy of reconstruction, it will not only be the triumph of the rebellion, but a virtual restoration of the slave power. But if Congress should triumph, if the North should return an overwhelming majority in the fall elections, it will establish freedom upon a basis whence it can never be shaken. The question is before the people, and never before did such a responsibility rest upon the people of a great Christian nation.

"The murders of Memphis and New Orleans, the persistent persecution of our missionaries, of Union men, of teachers, of freedmen, and of all

now both parties seem to be quite busily engaged in minding their own business, with the manifest disposition to let each other alone most severely.

We have always been taught to believe that the whites and blacks could never live together as equals before the law; but it seems that a change of circumstances is in a fair way to work a change of faith. We have already passed the breakers, and the longer the matter is tested, the more quietly and harmoniously it will work. There is no reasonable cause why it should be otherwise.

As soon as we recognize the manhood and humanity of the colored man, then we are prepared to live with him as a citizen of our common country, and respect him and accede to him his rights as such.

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"The murders of Memphis and New Orleans, the persistent persecution of our missionaries, of Union men, of teachers, of freedmen, and of all

Northern men, the destruction of school-houses and churches, the diabolical threats to 'clean us all out' whenever the military is removed from the South—all these things are perhaps known to you; and you, no doubt, realize their deep significance. I will speak of things less notorious but less significant.

"There is in this section of country an organization of white men styled the 'Black Cavalry.' These men black their faces, mount their horses, and ride about at night for the purpose of murdering negroes. It is said that the special objects of their vengeance are those freedmen who have either rented lands and are farming for themselves, or those who have engaged to farm on shares with land proprietors. They ride up at night to the house of an intended victim, and calling him to the door, shoot him down in cold blood. In some instances black men are decoyed under some pretense into the woods, and brutally

tortured, the sword of the rebellion at our throats, we cried to God and to the negro for help. 'Save us,' we cried, 'and that shall fall.' God waited till we said that word, and then he struck down that sword. We rose to our feet, and as we drew breath once more, we began to murmur something about 'constitutional obstacles.' O, Mr. Beecher! we want your tongue of flame to portray the vile hypocrisy, the duplicity, and the baseness of these men.

"The Mountaintops of Life.

There's a bird far away 'mid the stars we are told, Where they know not the sorrows of time. Where the pure waters wash through valleys of gold.

And life is a treasure sublime.

There's a weary way traveler reaches his goal, At the weary way traveler reaches his goal, On the evergreen mountains of life.

Our gaze cannot soar to that beautiful land, But all visions have told of its bliss; And we travel by the gales from its gardens are fanned.

When we faint in the desert of this earth, And we sometimes have longed for its holy repose, When our spirits were torn with temptations and woes,

And we're drunk from the tide of the river that flows, From the evergreen mountains of life.

James G. Clark.

For Zion's Herald.

FALL OF THE PLYMOUTH PULPIT.

The watchman drowns on the wall. That faithful, brave, long-treaded watchman too! O, can it be? What judgment has God in store for us that he suffers that sentinel to sink in slumber?

The air shudders and the ground trembles with the noise of battle, and yet, lo! as we look up to the Brooklyn watchtower, he who through all the long campaign, has been ready with his trumpet at the least note of danger, gives no warning—worse than that, he murmurs "Peace!"

But we cannot, not even give him up. Surely he slumbers in some Delilah's lap for an hour; he will yet go out and shake himself; his Nazareth locks will grow, and the Spirit of the Lord will come mightily upon him. So pray the warriors who have led through many a tour of danger and doubt and heartbreak, his fellow soldiers who have fought faith and courage from his face and tones in many a dreadful day. So pray they gazed at him, astonished, through bleeding tears. But, meanwhile, what are these drowsy utterances that drove down from the watchtower whence words of fire were wont to fall?

Our theory of government has no place for a State except in the Union," says Mr. Beecher.

He urges the immediate admission of the rebel States to all the privileges of government.

"Golden words," echoes the copperhead press.

And yet, if you mean anything by these words, you mean that, for the black man to have his rights, he must fight for them, and not be such a fool as to trust the promises of Christian statesmen and Christian members.

O thou mighty man of God! Has thy clarion fitfully sounded? Where is that black that waked the nation when the Kansas martyrs fell?

Where that warning cry that tugged at our marrow when Sims was marched over Boston pavements to the accused Aeon?

O where is that Star that blazed from the *Independent* column?

"Stamina in battle, a calm in camp?" What would you do, Mr. Beecher, under such "hardships" as these?

Would not you get out that Sharp's rifle of Kansas days?

You would, unless your father's blood has perished in your veins!

And what are you, mean anything by these words, you mean that, for the black man to have his rights, he must fight for them, and not be such a fool as to trust the promises of Christian statesmen and Christian members.

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Where that warning cry that tugged at our marrow when Sims was marched over Boston pavements to the accused Aeon?

O where is that Star that blazed from the *Independent* column?

It is the chief element in our Conference.

There probably would have been occasion for such a question among us but for the peculiar circumstances connected with the rise of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Webb, who originated the plan, and carried it into effect by him and such as he called to his assistance. As the work progressed, the sole direction and management thereof very naturally, and, indeed, unavoidably devolved on him and them; this, in like manner, obtained among those who were in the field of labor, and in the various stations of the church, and especially in the *Independent* column, even to some of us in Canada, that the preachers had been compelled to give up their pastorates, and were not able to find any other pastor to take their place.

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## ZION'S HERALD AND

## MISSIONS.

FROM OUR MISSION ROOMS AT NEW YORK.

Our WESTMINSTER HALL is prepared in some quarters, and is likely to take effect; that in addition to the "memorial stones" from Conferences and foreign missions, there shall be set up in the principal hall of the new Mission House—a stone—column, slab, or tablet which can be cut in any shape we prefer to have prescribed the name or names of one or two persons for each \$1,000 given for the building. The names to be those of the ploughs departed of us, the church party, or the gift to whom it will be given, or names. This will give opportunity to children to record and perpetuate the names of dear departed parents; to grateful sons it will afford opportunity to name the names of mothers who have been bugabooed in the grotto, and who have since passed into the heavens; to congregations to perpetuate the names of pastores who have gathered them, or some other pastores who have given their lives to the service of God. Some great debt to our form of faith may claim that shall be inscribed at the head of the list or top of the column, the name of the sainted Francis of Assisi. Others also may claim the right to thus perpetuate the names of other bishops or leaders of the Lord's host.

**CONFERENCE ACTION.**—The East German Conference has a committee on Centenary matters, and the Northern says: "Among the connectional objects presented by the Central Committee, the programmatical section uses the Mission House in New York first. This we think is right. We are reduced to the necessity of making the Mission House our Connectional Central Mission, or nothing. In the U. S. Army, of the Central Christian Advocate, says: "We have no time to forget the Mission House. Let every Conference put a stone in it, and every man a brick. We need it; it must be built, and it ought to be a frontispiece of the Conference yet to sit to a consideration of the resolutions of our Missionary Board in regard to a Mission House in New York City."

**CENTRAL GERMAN CONFERENCE, OHIO DISTRICT,** Rev. G. Nachtrieb, presiding elder of Ohio, in Central German Conference, reports his work as follows:

1. **Cleveland.** Rev. George Berg, missionary. This field has done well in an increase of numbers, and in finances, but they need the support of the Misionary Society, as the members are of the poorer class.

2. **Cleveland, west side.** Rev. N. Nuhfer, missionary. This field has also an appointment six miles from the city of Cleveland, its success; and promises to be a good harvest, but at present we need help a few years longer.

3. **Mansfield.** John Schunk, missionary. This field is among a great many Germans, and we hope that it will bring its fruit.

4. **Galion.** Rev. Ch. Nachtrieb, missionary. This field has done well, but two years ago it had to be taken off the mission list again. This field is yet to be taken off the mission list again. This field is yet to be taken off the mission list again.

5. **Columbus.** Rev. Charles Bozenhardt, with an appointment in Columbus, six miles from Columbus, all done well, and will in a few years be a self-supporting field.

6. **Newark and Zanesville.** With Dresden, Rev. H. Rehm, missionary. We had in Zanesville a good prospect. We should have two men for that field or drop Dresden, and do more work in Newark and Zanesville.

7. **Canal Dover.** Rev. John Wurster, missionary, has done well, but the members are of the poorer class, they need the help of the Misionary Society.

8. **Birminham, Pa.** Rev. John Strachan, missionary. This is one of the oldest missions, but is among thousands of Germans, and I hope by the blessing of God we shall succeed in gathering in the members supporting society. May the Lord grant it! Amen.

**INDIANA CONFERENCE.**—A pastor within the bounds of this Conference writes us: "My charge, considering its circumstances, is doing nobly for the Misionary cause this year. Our assessment was \$2500, but the collection will show a difference of \$19,739.30."

**THE TREASURY.**—Our pastors and people should keep themselves fully posted in relation to our receipts and expenditures: Our treasurer reports that the expenditures, up to September 1, have been \$28,000, and the receipts during the same period have been but \$24,943.37, showing a difference of \$3,056.73.

**OUR CENTENARY OFFERINGS—THE PROSPECT.** In former papers it was shown that the Centenary offerings amounted to \$10,000,000. The question now is, where did this come from? It depends solely upon one condition—that every man, woman and child shall have light enough to understand the whole Centenary scheme. The papers have been handed to every teacher in the country, and distributed by thousands scattered, and yet large portions of the ministers and laity are still under a cloud. Can the cloud be lifted? If so, the money will come in; if not, the extent of the offering will be the amount of the loss.

2. **Is it not true that if a new church were to be built, or an old debt paid off. Could the voices of our 7,000 active ministers reach us, with the assurance that every one would do his duty to the uttermost? Is it not true that if we could get the money, leaving out the "advance guard," of \$100,000 for Centenary expenses, we could go on to get the hundred; at the other end of the line another church will raise \$25,000, who has just occurred at Buffalo, and perhaps without doing more, according to its size, than average? But, even minuscule doing, when you average it, will easily reach \$1,000. The Centenary scheme will be a success or a failure in precise proportion as the ministers are asleep or awake. Up to this writing some 1,000,000 have been given, and we have given to another, "I have a Centenary sermon to preach, and I don't know what to preach about." Poor man, he must be a lineal descendant of Rip Van Winkle, who is still slumbering in the church seats, who are still slumbering in the church seats. Arise!—Behold, the Centenary morning glows the tops of the mountains; your brethren are on the way, and the clouds are scattered, and yet large portions of the ministers and laity are still under a cloud. Can the cloud be lifted? If so, the money will come in; if not, the extent of the offering will be the amount of the loss.**

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Thomas Durant, a wealthy citizen of Pittsfield, whose decease occurred on the 11th instant, left considerable bequests to the benevolent institutions of our church.

Hon. Stephen Fairbanks, of Boston, died on the 1st inst., aged 55 years. He has been merchant, State Senator and Treasurer of the Western Rail-road.

Jacob Henderson, Jr., a member of the Louisiana Convention of 1864, died on the 14th inst. at New Orleans, from wounds received in the massacre on the 30th of July.

#### WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Domestic.

Look out for counterfeit 2s U. S. Treasury Notes. The Internal Revenue receipts from July 1st to Sept. 13th were \$83,576,687.

Ben. Wood has retired from the editorship and proprietorship of the *New York Daily News*.

A fire in Sing Sing, N. Y., destroyed property to the amount of \$200,000, Sept. 9th.

A fire in Newbern, N. C., on the 15th instant, destroyed about \$50,000 worth of property.

A white man reconstructed Mobile was fired at a few days ago for striking a negro.

Dr. Augustus A. Gould, M.D., of Boston, died on the 14th inst., aged 61 years. He was President of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

The Philadelphia Ledger estimates that over 115,000 tons of coal will be marketed in the United States this year, against 6,000,000 last year.

Ten or twelve persons were killed and 8 or 10 more seriously injured, on the 12th inst., by the blowing up of a saw mill in Albany, N. Y.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gilmore has arrived at Fortress Monroe to conduct a series of experiments with 15-inch guns and rifled pieces of ordnance against iron-clad ships target erected near the fortress.

There were 108 applications for admission to the new freshman class of Yale College, of whom about 140 will be received. This is not so large a class as last year's.

Extensive preparations are being made for the Soldiers' and Sailors' meeting to be held at Pittsfield, Pa., on the 25th inst. The hospitalities of the city will be freely offered to all who come.

Tents have been erected from 3,000 to 4,000 delegates to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Cleveland, which was to be organized on the 25th inst., in support of the President's policy.

A dispatch from Mobile says that on the 2d inst., on the Florida coast, fifteen miles from land, an island was thrown up by volcanic influence to the height of ninety feet above the water level, and measuring seven hundred feet in circumference.

Government officials in the Brooklyn Navy Yard have defrauded the government of over \$1,000,000 during the last four years, in conjunction with two contractors for supplies. The officials gave receipts for three or four times the amount of goods delivered.

A California at Santa Barbara has been experimenting with the silk worm for five years, with remarkable success. He has 10,000 mulberry trees of the variety found in Italy and in the south of France. These trees show wonderful vitality in Southern California.

The designated depositaries of public monies are required to keep Internal Revenue stamps for sale, for which they receive the following commission: In sums of fifty dollars and upward, two per cent; two hundred dollars and upward, three per cent; five hundred dollars and upward, four per cent; one thousand dollars and upward, five per cent.

At Johnstown, Pennsylvania, September 14th, great excitement was created by the falling of a bridge, which took a crowd of men, women and children with it. Thirteen persons were killed and一百人 were badly wounded and a large number slightly hurt by this sad accident.

The Emperor of Austria has ordered the amount fixed for the court expenditure next year to be reduced from seven and a half to five millions of florins.

The London Daily News says that Confederate bonds were in demand on the 31st inst. They opened at 4½ and closed at 5½. And says that it was surmised that accounts favorable to the Johnson Convention had caused the rise.

A Constantinople dispatch of Sept. 11th states that the Sultan of Turkey, impressed with the importance of being in diplomatic intercourse with the United States, has decided to establish an embassy at the American capital.

The New York Times expresses the opinion that the present high prices for meat will be permanent, because the cattle come chiefly from the West and South, and brokers buy them of the farmers for a small price, and then keep a sufficient number back to keep the price up. Illinois cattle are worth 7 to 11 cents per pound, and the transportation to New York and other charges add about 1-½ cents per pound. A drove was sold a few days ago in Illinois, for 6 cents per pound, and sold to the New York butcher for 19 cents. The remedy is for the farmers to keep posted, and send the cattle to market.

Gov. Ward, of New Jersey, called an extra session of the Legislature to meet on the 10th inst., for the purpose of electing a United States Senator and passing the Constitutional amendment. Gov. Ward's message regards the condition of the country with anxiety. He says the States recently in rebellion do not exhibit that spirit of loyalty which can alone give confidence to the public mind.

From many of them we hear of deeds of violence and murder, and are assured that loyal citizens are again under the ban of the malignant spirit which incited and sustained the rebellion.

The Constitutional amendment was ratified on the 11th inst. In the Senate the vote was 34 to 10. The vote 24. The passage of the amendment was greeted with great applause in both Houses.

A delegation from the Philadelphia Convention of Southern Union men are traveling in the North, to "wipe out the moccasin tracks of Andrew Johnson, Wm. H. Seward, and the untamed and unmindful copperheads who are creeping and sliming along in their wake," as Gov. Brownlow stated it.

The delegation visited Boston last week, and had an enthusiastic reception at Faneuil Hall and Tremont Temple, on the 12th and 13th inst. Gov. Bullock presided at the first meeting at Faneuil Hall; Gen. Butler presided at the second, which was under the auspices of the Republican State Convention.

The Southern delegation comprised men from every Southern State except South Carolina, among whom were Gov. Brownlow of Tennessee, ex-Gov. Hamilton of Texas, Judge H. C. Warmouth of Louisiana, Hon. P. A. Fenner of Arkansas, N. S. Moore, Esq., of Georgia, Hon. Albert Griffin of Alabama, and Rev. J. W. Hunnicut of Virginia.

Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, spoke of the contumacy that is heaped upon the loyal Southerners, in the North as well as in the South. He seems really to believe that the faithful men are intelligent and respectable as those who pro-traitors, and that Union men are just as capable of conducting the government as are the lately paraded traitors. We are glad that we can claim that the loyal Southern Convention represents 5,000,000 Southern people that the appearance of a united South would be the signal for the withdrawal of all demonstrations of opposition. He said that the question before the country "is not, as has been stated by many people, whether we are to have a Union of 26 or 36 States. That question has long since been settled, and been made matter of record by the glorious arms of our soldiers." (Loud applause.)

"The question is simply this: Who shall administer the affairs of the country? Shall the men who saved us from the Confederacy, or shall they be turned away or controlled by a combination of Southern rebels and their Northern allies?" If we suffer this combination to gain control public affairs, "it would have been better," he said, "for us had the Southern Confederacy been established, than we could have fled."

Gov. Brownlow spoke of the bolting of disloyal members of the Tennessee Legislature at various times, so that there should be no quorum to pass the free State measures. Finally,

"But a few weeks ago, we convened an extraordinary session of the Legislature, and after three weeks' hard fighting, with all the influence at Washington arrayed against us, we ratified the Constitutional amendment sent us by Congress by more than a two-thirds vote in both branches. (Applause.)"

A thinly attended Johnson meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, on the evening of the 11th inst. John Quincy Adams, a son of the American Minister at London, was one of the speakers. He sounded the praises of the executive policy, and reiterated the

truth and a wretch that—from Bd. Cooper, the right hand man of Johnson, and from Johnson himself.

The Governor says that a conspiracy is in progress to overthrow the State Government, "and they know and feel, and I know and feel that Andrew Johnson is with them."

Many other delegates thrilled and inspired audiences by their patriotic utterances and devotion to liberty and equality. The royal South is now for the origin of man. They say, in the language of Horace Maynard, "Let our laws and institutions speak not of white men, not of red men, not of black men, not of men of any race or complexion; but, like the laws of God, the Ten Commandments, and the Lord's Prayer, let them speak of people."

The Executive Committee at Washington, of the Presidential party, have issued a circular to the federal office holders asking each to assist the President and his supporters "by a reasonable contribution of yourself and friends to aid us" in the momentous contest. Unfortunately for the President, this call for a subsidy comes while he is traveling through the country talking about a "subsidized" press.

The Richmond Whig calls the members of the Southern convention "the Southern rebels" "blatant beasts" and "demons of sin and slaughter." It says "the only wonder is that men base, disorderly, and so hostile to Southern people as to permit it to live in Southern communities." When a people receive such diabolical sentiments from their public prints, it is no wonder that the friends of liberty are exiled, maimed or murdered.

On the 11th inst., before the President left Indianapolis, he is said to have made some remarks to a large and peaceful assembly, in defense of the President, and in the evening Gen. Grant visited the theatre. A company of "boys in blue" waited upon him. He sent for their commander and begged him to march his company away as he considered that demonstration as disrespectful to the President who "is my superior officer, and I am under his command."

The President stopped at Louisville, Ky., on his way to Cincinnati, and arrived at the latter point on the morning of the 12th. The city authorities did not welcome him, the City Council having refused, by a vote of 18 to 6 to tender the hospitalities of the city to the Presidential party.

The party arrived at Pittsburgh on the evening of Sept. 13th, stopping at several places on the way. At Newmarket the crowd had placards with New Orleans on them. On arriving at the St. Charles Hotel, where the President mounted a platform in front. He was greeted with continuous hootings, hurrahs, and calls for General Grant and Admiral Farragut; but Judge McCandless tendered a welcome to the President in as low a voice as possible, and the crowd continued around the stall until 10 o'clock. During the disturbance a man was shot and killed.

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